## VOL. XXXIX ... No. 11,947.

# THE SCOURGE OF THE SOUTH

YELLOW FEVER APPEARS AT MEMPHIS. PERSONS ADVISED TO LEAVE THAT CITY-THOMAS HENDERSON DIES OF THE DISEASE AT QUARAN-TIME IN NEW-YORK BAY-CONDITION OF THIS

There were five new cases of yellow fever and one death at Memphis yesterday. The Board of Health has advised people to leave the city. At New-Orleans a quarantine is to be established against Memphis. Thomas Henderson, a seaman, who recently arrived at Quarantine on the bark Sappho, from Havana, died yesterday at the hospital of yellow fever. President Chandler, of the Health Board, says there is no need for anxiety in New-York even if the disease should spread eastward from Memphis. The Health Board has taken measures to assume

## control of the tenement houses. A PANIC AT MEMPHIS.

THE RAILROAD TRAINS NOT CAPABLE OF CARRYING OFF ALL THAT WANT TO GO-A MORE HOPEFUL FEELING AT THE LATEST ACCOUNTS. MEMPHIS, Teun., July 10.—The Board of Health

MEMPHIS, Ican., July 10.

issued the following order this morning:

To the people of the City of Memphis we would say,
qually remove your families to a place of safety until
we can at least see whether the lew cases of reliew
fever will assume an endemne form. To the people
along the lines of the different routes of travel we say,
there can be no possible danger of infection for many
was to come.

and there was one death, namely, that of an infant of Judge J. E. R. Rev. of the Criminal Court. Judge Roy, together with another son, is himself prostrated with the disease. A perfect stampede of citizens has been in progress to-day. Trains were unable to carry away the hundreds who were ready to leave. The great desire of everyone is to leave the city before the fever spreads. The physicians are hopeful as to the future, but the

panie has gradually subsided, and a thorough investigation of the situation reveals the following condition of affairs: There are only two persons in the whole city prostrated with fever-Judge Roy and his son. Two deaths have occurred-Frank Mulbrandon, and a son of Judge Roy. Of the five new cases reported to the Board of Health, upon examination by the President, Dr. G. B. Thornton, three of these were declared other diseases than yellow fever. The other two-Maurice B. Tobin and wife, residing on Bradford-st,-were reported by Dr. G. B. Henon Bradford-st.—were reported by Dr. G. B. Henning. Tobin died to-day, but experts say it was not veliow fever, heither has his wife the fever. Dr. Henning, after giving wide circulation to the reported illness of this family and advising every one to leave instantly, this afternoon himself left the city, leaving his patients to the care of other physicians. The third case thrown out was that of Mr. Boison, who resides at the corner of Second and Keel-sts., in Chelsea. Mr. Boison had an attack of billious fever, but is now so far convalescent that his physician discharged him on the 9th inst. Yet this was one of the five cases reported to the Board of Health.

All the trains leaving to-night, are crowded and the heard of Hearts.

All the trains leaving to-night are crowded and noted will leave to-morrow. The mere fact that o deaths have occurred is sufficient to force when the other than the control of the city.

## NEW-ORLEANS HEALTHY. THE PORT EIGIDLY GUARDED-A QUARANTINE

AGAINST MEMPHIS. New-Orleans, July 10 .- At a meeting of the State Board of Health to-night, a preamble and resolution was adopted setting forth that New-Orleans was never healthier, being entirely free from yellow fever, and remarkably free from all kinds of diseases. The port is rigidly quarantined and great care is given to the sanitary condition of the city. It was resolved that in order to continue this healthy condition, it is the duty of the Board to enforce against Memphis the rules and regulations suggested by the National Board of Health. The president of the Board was further authorized to establish rigid quarantine against Memphis, both by rail and river, and to place in-spectors on all trains entering the State. Dt. S. M. Spectors on all trains entering the State. Dr. S. M. Bemiss, of the National Board of Health, is co-operating with the State Board.

#### POWERS OF THE NATIONAL BOARD. QUARANTINE BETWEEN STATES TO BE ESTABLISHED IF THE STATES DO NOT DO IT THEMSELVES. DRY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.1

Washington, July 10 .- The news of the outbreak of the yellow fever at Memphis has somewhat startled the members of the Board of Health who are here, and it is probable that a meeting of the Board will soon be called to devise a method for preventing a spread of the scourge.

The powers of the Board under the law approved on the 2d of June are very broad. Among those applicable to the present case are the following: The Board may establish under State authority a quarantine between the States; and where no State authority exists under which such quarantine may be established, the President, upon representations made by the Board, may order the establishment of such quarantine under such regulations as may be deemed advisable. He may detail an officer or appoint a proper person to supervise the execution of the regulations so established. The President is furthermore authorized, at the request of the Board, to detail officials from the several departments to not under the direction of the Board in enforcing its regulations. The amount appropriated for the use of the Board is \$500,000. The whole scheme is an experiment, and the law continues in force only for four years

ss reducated, be Board has issued complete regulations rela-to vessels entering American ports, but none ret looking to the establishment of inter-State

Dr. Hamilton has received advices from Port au Prince that yellow fever has so far abated that clean bills of health are now being issued. The yellow fever has been continuous at Havana almost the en-tire Winter, but not sufficiently prevalent to assume an endente form. It has also prevailed at Sautos, Brazil, and Rio Janeiro.

## DEATH FROM THE FEVER IN THE BAY.

A report of the death of Thomas Hernandson, who has been at the Quarantine Hospital suffering with yellow fever, was received vesterday by the authorities. He was a seaman on the bark Sappho, from Havana, and was admitted to the hospital on Monday last suffering with the disease.

#### THE CONDITION OF NEW-YORK. A TALK WITH PRESIDENT CHANDLES, OF THE HEALTH

BOARD-NO OCCASION FOR ANXIETY. The outbreak of the yellow fever so far North as Memphis, and so early in the season, naturally excites the inquiry, in view of last year's ravages, if there is any great likelihood of the disease spreading to this city and getting a strong foothold before the approach of cold weather. Professor Charles F. Chandler, the president of the Board of Health, was found at his residence in Fifty-fourth-st. last evening, and being asked if there was much reason to fear an outbreak of Yellow fever in New-York, he said :

Since I am not a physician, I cannot give you any information of value, perhaps, concerning the nature of the disease, but I have no fears for New-York, and do not think there are any grounds for alarm. If the infection should gam great headway in Memphis and spread in this direction, of course the Board of Health would take energetic and extraordinary meastires to protect the city. In times past New-York has been exposed to yellow fever only through vessels arriving from Southern ports. The harbor quarantine is now so effective and well managed that very little danger is to be apprehended from that quarter." "Do you think that an inland quarantine is prac-

" It would be a difficult matter, of course. To estab-

lish a quarantine against New-Jersey would mean the suspension of business to a large degree."

in introducing itself. New-York is really a very healthy city. By comparison with some other cities it appears to have a higher death rate, but this is only apparent. For instance, the given population of Philadelphia is fictitious, and the death statistics are not complete They therefore divide a smaller number of deaths than really takes place in a larger population than they actually possess. The result is a comparatively low rate of mortality in New-York the record of deaths is made

about as complete as can be." " How do you account for the early return of yellow

fever at Memphis t" "I think it is due to inefficient disinfection. These who watched the progress of the epidemic last season reported that disinfection was a failure. I denot believe it was fairly tried. There was little or no genuine disinfection. Disinfection is the use of chemicals to destroy the germs of disease, and a powerful agent is rered. I believe that the disinfectant used last season was either diluted and thereby rendered practically

was either diluted and thereby rendered practically ascless, or was too sparingly applied. Very few persons seen to understand the difference between a deodorizer and a disinfectant. The deodorizer does not destroy the germs of disease; it only corrects the bad smell emitted by putrid or decaying matter. People in general timits that when the bad odors of an infected district have been overpowered disinfection has been attained. The same failacy applies to the use of chemicals that merely stay the process of decomposition.

"And as regards these so-called prepared disinfectants," he continued, "our experience has been that they are mostly worthless, Some one comes into our office every few days with a newly discovered disinfectant to sell. They are usually very secret about the preparation at flest, when we ask for the elements of the composition. We tell them, 'You may as well impart your secret. We are chemists here, and will resolve your compound into its constituent clements, to learn what it is made of, before buying it for public use.' These distinctants turn out to be practically useless, either on account of the one of interior articles, or because they are chemicals and prepare our own disinfectant. Our distincting corps goes out to-morrow, and will visit the tenemont-house districts."

"Do you think it is possible to disinfect such a district as Baxter and Mulberry-sts., between Canal and Chatham "It is certainly very doubtful. One almost wishes

Harker and amberry-sis, between can a man the Fig. 19.

"It is certainly very doubtful. One almost wishes sere was no law against arson in contemplating that strict, so that warning could be given to the inhabinis and the torch applied. Fire is about the onlying that will purfy such a place. Most of that propty is teed up in a way that makes improvement difficit. A great deal of it is held in trust for minors, one is beliefly receivers, and over them we have no notrol. We can reach proprietors and lessees. Much the property is heavily merigaged."

Is there much sickness at present in the poor quarron of the city?"

"Is there much sickness at present in the poor quarters of the city?"

"It is a matter of some surprise that the physicians who have just made the rounds of the tenement-house districts have found so few sick children. Thus is somewhat remarkable, considering that the hot weather began early. The report of the physicians a year also was about the same. No; these physicians are not inefficient men. We require that appointees should have at least one year's experience in their profession, and a majority of them have had considerable experience."

"It is reported that the streets are not kept very clean in Baxter and Mulberry."

"The streets are not properly cleaned. I have been to Rosston, recently, and for five days observed the condition of their streets. During that time I did not see an ash barrel nor a garbage eart. In all parts of the city nothing encumbered the curbstones except the zasposts and the hydrants. Not even a carriage block was to be seen. The streets were uniformly clean and well swept. It would do New-Yorkers good to see how much

# TENEMENT HOUSES UNDER CONTROL.

PREPARATIONS OF THE HEALTH BOARD TO CARRY OUT THE RECENT ACTS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

The Health Commissioners have been at work for several days completing plans for a survey of all the tenement houses in the city. The tenement house acts, which were by the Legislature last month, give the Commers increased power to improve the sanitary condition of these buildings, and the Commissioners have declared their intention to make the most of their epportunity. President Chandler said yesterday that the Board of Health proposed to keep a ledger account with each tenement house in the city.

Twenty-five of the ablest sanitary inspectors are to be employed soen in making careful surveys of the be those who have a good knowledge of sanitary engineering and can make drawings where it is necessary to flustrate the condition of buildings by plans. There are about 25,000 tenement houses in the city, and President Chandler estimates that the survey can be completed in about three months. The information gathered by the inspectors will be copied in large ledgers, and records will be made and of all changes which are made by order of the i of Health.

Under the new law, the Board of Health can compet Under the new law, the Boarl of Health can compet the owners of tenement houses to provide special means of ventilation in certain rooms where there is no direct communication with the external air, and can require the number of occupants in a room or building to be reduced until the occupants shall not exceed one person to each 600 cubic feet of air space. The refusal of a house-owner to comply with the directions of the Board of Health in these respects will involve a penalty of \$10 each day that the offence continues. The Board of Police is required also to detail, at the request of the Board of Health, as many as thirty officers of five years' experience in the police force, who shall enforce of the Board of Health, as many as thirty officers of five years' experience in the police force, who shall enforce the provisions of the new law. This sanitary company of police will report to the President of the Board of Health, and the Board of Health may send back to the Board of Police for punishment any member of the company who nealests his duty or is gullty of insubordination. The salaries of the sanitary policemen are to be paid by the Board of Health. All fines collected from house-owners are to become a part of the "Tenement House Fund," which is provided for in Section 4 of the new law.

The new tenement house acts are being printed in The new tenement house acts are being printed in pamphlet form for distribution among owners and occupants. The Health Commissioners expected to have had these pamphlets ready a week aco, but they were obliged by city regulations to have the printing done through the Board of City Record. The work was given to the proprietors of an establishment in the Bowery, and although he has been pressed by the clerks of the Health Department, he has occupied about three weeks in filling the contract. Proof sheets of the pamphlets were furnished yesterday.

## THE MISSISSIPPI JETTIES FINISHED.

A TELEGRAM FROM CAPTAIN EADS-THE LAW COM-PLIED WITH.

New-Orleans, July 10 .- In a telegram from Port Eads to the Agent of the Associated Press, Captain J. B. Eads says: "The greatest depth and width of channel required by the Jetty Act, at the mouth and also at the head of South Pass, has been secured, and that fact was this day certified to the Secretary of War by Captain M. R. Brown, of the United States Engineers. inspector of the work. This virtually completes th work at the mouth of the Mississippi. The jetty chan-nel is ever thirty ieet deep, and a good, navigable chan-nel of twenty-six foet, measured at the lowest stage of the river, exists at the head of the Passes."

## THE AGITATION AT FALL RIVER.

FALL RIVER, Mass., July 10 .- An enthusiastic andience gathered inst night in the Spinners' Hall to hear Miss Lecompte, a Socialist, of New-York City. George Gunter read a manifesto from the Socialists of New-York. Miss Lecompte delivered an address sympathizing with the strikers and denouncing the manufacturers. After this meeting another was held at which H. S. Cargill, of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railroad addressed the operatives for the purpose o inducing well-to-do families to emigrate to the West. A committee was chosen to select some person to go West, view the ground and report. The manufacturers report that they are gradually obtaining more help. They are gaining ground very decidedly in some of the mills.

## THE SULT OF MR. M'RIM AGAINST HIS WIFE.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 10.-The three days' hearing in the Supreme Court of the case of Charles F. McKim, architect, of New-York, against his wife, now a resident of Newport, ended to-day. It was ordered that pending the decision of the Court the pe titioner have the right to see his infant daughter at all reasonable times without let or hindrance on the part of the respondent, and that he have the right once a week to take his daughter to the house of George 8 Waring in Newport, there to retain her for the period of one hour, and not otherwise to remove the child from the mother or from the jurisdiction of the Court.

## THE REUNION OF THE DODGE FAMILY.

SALEM, Mass., July 10 .- About 400 people gathered at Mechanies' Hall this foreneon to engage in the reunion of the Dodge family. The Hen. Wm. E. Dodge, of New-York, was chosen president, with sev-Dodge, of New-York, was chosen president, with several vice-presidents and secretaries. The speakers were limited to ten minutes each. Among them were Robert R. Dodge, of Sutton, Mass; Robert Dodge, of New-York (who claimed that the family approached a million in number of descendants), and the Hen. A. E. Dodge, of Iowa. Letters were also read from distinguished members of the family, regretting their absence.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JULY 11, 1879.

## Milwaukie and St. Paul Road, and will be known as the Racine and Southwestern Division of that line. THE SARATOGA REGATTA.

ANOTHER SUCCESSFUL DAY.

FIVE INTERESTING EVENTS-THE DOUBLE SCULL RACE WON BY THE ATHLETICS-BURT BROWN WINS THE FIRST HEAT OF THE JUNIOR SINGLE RACE AND WILLIAM MURRAY THE SECOND-THE FIRST HEAT OF THE FOUR-OARED SHELL RACE WON BY THE WAH-WAH-SUMS, THE SEC-OND BY THE SHOE-WAE-CAE-METTES AND THE

[FEOM A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.] Saratoga, July 10 .- No regatta association ever had better luck than the National Association has had so far. Both yesterday and to-day have been charmingly clear and bright, and the water has been all that the most exacting oarsman could ask. The experience of past years has shown that the water on Saratoga Lake is almost certain to be rough in the afternoons, and that it is almost equally certain to be smooth in the mernings. It is still uncertain what will be the national race course of the future, but if the weather to-morrow should prove as favorable as it has been for the last two days, there is little doubt that Saratoga will be chosen by the National Association as the course in which to hold their regattas.

THE DOUBLE SCULL RACE WON BY THE ATRLETICS. The first race this morning was the double scull race, for which there were six entries, all of them starting. There was very little betting on this race, for comparatively little interest was felt in it. The Athletics of New-York were generally set down as winners, and in this case publie opinion was quite right. The Athletics won in 9m. 834s., with the Wah-wah-sums second and the Minnesotas third. The race between the "Wahs" and the Minnesotas was closely contested, and was won by only a quarter of a second. The Minnesotas were ahead of the "Wahs" through nearly the whole of the race, but near the finish line the Saginaw crew made a splendid spurt and beat the Minnesota men by only a few feet. The Hartford crew was fourth, some four or five lengths behind the Minnesotas; the Quaker City crew was some distance behind the Hartfords again, and the Wyandottes were

THE MINOR SINGLE SCULL RACE.

In the first trial heat of the minor single sculls the race was a magnificent one from start to finish. Burt Brown, a mulatto from Union Springs, was the favorite, and won it cleverly in 10m. 26s. But it was by no means a walk-over. Seifert, the second man, led through the first half mile, when the Springs man went ahead, and in spite of several superb spurts Seifert could not catch up with him. At the finish, Field made a splendid dash, and came very near taking second position, but Seifert managed to keep ahead of him, and took second place by only two seconds. Leonard, of the Watkins club, was badly beaten. He came in some twenty lengths behind, and almost stopped rowing. His record is so good in the past that it is hard to account for his being so badly beaten, unless something was wrong about his boat. As concerns the second trial heat, it is impossible to say very much, for the pressboat, which had been behaving badly enough through both days, managed to give out entirely just before the race was rowed, so that all that we could see of it was the finish. Murray won it in 10 minutes 27 seconds, with Jackson second, Gear third and Ball fourth. The finish was very close, for Murray won by not over two lengths. Jackson was hardly pushed by Ball.

THE FOUR-OARED SHELL RACE. The great event of the regatta was the four-oared shell race, for it is in this race that most of the strong crews are entered. The first trial heat was as superb a race as is often seen. From start almost to finish it was an open question who was going to win. There were six crews entered, and all of them save the Zephyrs started. The Saugerties erew got somewhat the best of the start, but about the half mile the Mutuals, who were alongside them, drew up, and were about on even terms with them. However, up to the end of the first half mile there was no open water between any of the boats, and from the press-boat, which ran down just opposite the contending crews, and till nothing but unavailing remonstrance is left a straight line drawn at right angles to the shore to those who disapprove the new departure. For would have crossed at least four of the boats. Toward the end of the mile the Mutuals of Albany began to draw up alongside of the Saugerties men, and the Wah-wah-sums, who were pulling along away over on the West shore with splendid life and away over on the West shore with splendid life and fire, were showing daugerously near the front. As they came up to the finish line, it was still uncertain who was the winner, and when the Wah-wah-sums won in 8 minutes 43<sup>12</sup> seconds, the Mutuals were only about 4 seconds behind them, and the Saugerties crew was lest than 3 seconds behind the Mutuals. The Crescents were fourth and the Hope, of New-Orleans, was last. But if the first trial was good, the second quite excelled it. The Friendship crew was was last. But if the first trial was good, the second quite excelled it. The Friendship crew was drawn, and the Lachine, the Elizabeth, the Shoe-wae-cae-mette (the crew that went to Henley last year), the Olympic and the the Michigan started. The "Shoes" won in the amazingly good time of Sm. 354s. It is not the best time on record, but considering that it was rowed on dead water, and with almost no wind, one way or the other, it is capital time. The "Shoes" way of the other, it is capital time. The Shoes took a stroke of about forty-five to the minute, and kept it up throughout the race. The Elizabeths were a good second, so close to the "Shoes" that from behind one could scarcely teil who had won, and the Olympics were third, the Michigan fourth, and the Montreal crew last, well behind. But exciting as all the other four-oared races are the three beat the still some greater surcrow would win the heat, in which it was supposed that they might perhaps be closely pressed by the Watkins four, and possibly by the Wyandottes, whose four beat the Shoe-wae-cae-metter recently. But the race is not always to the swift, and whether it was that the Analantas did not take the trouble to do their best, or that the other crew was too strong for them, the race was won by the Hillsdale crew (a despised outsider) without any great apparent trouble. The Atalantas were second, the Wyandottes came in third, the Watkins crew fourth, while the Cohoes and St. John men (the latter are from New-Orleans) took the last two places. from New-Orleans) took the last two places. The race was rowed in 8 minutes, 414 seconds.

This regulta opened brilliantly enough, but its
close promises to be more brilliant still. There has
probably never been any one day's racing here
where there have been an many race that where there have been so many races that were so xceedingly close.
The trial heats to-day have not only assured a

close and exciting race to-morrow, but it will cer tainly be rowed on time, honestly. Who the win ner will be is an open question.

## THE DUKE OF ARGYLL IN BOSION.

Boston, July 10.-The steamer City of Portland, having on board the Duke of Argyll and daughters, arrived at the wharf here at 1:30 o'clock, and ten mis

## FIGHTING BROOKLYN RAPID TRANSIT.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., July 10 .-- A motion was made before Judge Barnard in the Suprem to-day by a property holder in Lexington-ave., Brooklyn ing the Brooklyn Elevated Railway Company from tearing up Lexington-ave. for that road. Decision re-served.

## CRIMES AND CASUALTIES-BY TELEGRAPH. FATAL BOILER EXPLOSION IN CANADA.

TETEOLIA, Ont., July 10.—While drilling a well on Engan's farm, near this place, the boiler to-day exploded, instantly hining George Snick, and seriously injuring Walter Sinck.

CHICAGO, July 10.—James Lakey was shot and drawt instantly killed by a policeman lake last night. The oliceman claims that he found Lakey and six companions in barn, and they attacked him. a barn, and they attacked lim.

THE SUICIDE OF A YOUNG MAN.

POUGHKEAPSIS, N. Y., July 10.—Engald Pickups,
of Wappinger's Falls, cut his throat last night, producing
death. Temporary insanity was the cause of the deed. He
was thirty years old, and was numericed.

"It does not; and if properly watched the disease bught not to make much headway here if it succeeded to branches will be operated directly by the Chicago."

THE WESTERN UNION RAILWAY.

CHICAGO, July 10.—Official announcement is made that hereafter the Western Union Railway and was numerical.

Springfield, Mass., July 10.—Dr. E. M. Baldwin was arrested here this afternoon, charged with fatal malpractice upon Mrs. Emma M. Weller, wife of a cigarmaker. The charge is made by the woman's hasband.

## BEACONSFIELD'S EXPLOITS.

DEFYING PARLIAMENT AGAIN.

THE BRITISH PREMIER ALLOWS THE SULTAN TO OB-TAIN DIRECT CONTROL OVER EGYPT-THE NA-TIONAL POLICY OF ENGLAND THEREBY RE-VERSED-PARLIAMENT MISLED ON THE IRISH UNIVERSITY QUESTION - MUCH DISSATISFAC-

FROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE. LONDON, June 28 .- Personal government has scored two more triumphs this week; triumphs of the usual dubious kind; one in foreign, one in domestic policy; one in Egypt, one in Ireland. Let us take Egypt first, both because it is intrinsically the more important, and because the specialty of Lord Beaconsfield's governmental genius is supposed to lie in the brilliant conduct of foreign affairs. For many weeks past it has been known that something was going on with reference to Egypt. Ever since the Khedive turned his English minister, Mr. Rivers-Wilson, out of doors, the Opposition have been making attempts in Parliament to induce Ministers to say what they proposed to do about it-whether they would put up with it or whether they would resent it; and if they meant to resent it, in what way they would signify their displeasure. To all such questions the Government returned but one answer; that negotiations were proceeding and that the public interest would not permit them to be disclosed. It was known that France was in favor of a more energetic policy than Lord Salisbury cared to enter upon - for reasons I have heretofore explained. Presently it came known that Prince Bismarck had turned his attention to the Egyptian question. It is supposed that he intimated, in his usual way, that the state of things on the Nile had become a nuisance to Europe, and that something must be done; that he was perfectly willing France or England, or both together, should deal with the Knedive, if they could make up their minds what to do; but that if they did not act, he would. Under the stress of this suggestion France and England came to terms. They agreed that the Khedive should be deposed, and that, inasmuch as the dispatch of an armed force would be equally inconvenient to both of these Powers, the deposition should be accomplished by a decree of the Sultan. And it has been, Ismail has fallen after some resistance, but without a blow struck, and Tewiik, his son, rules over the land of the Pharaohs. Ismail departs for Constantinople (or elsewhere) with a pension of \$250,000 a year on the civil list, and another of \$300,000 to be paid

him by Tewflic. On the face of it you may once more parody the saying of Louis XVIII., and remark with calmness that nothing is changed; that there is only a Turk the less in Egypt. But in truth there is a Turk the more. The Sultan, who since 1873 has been only the suzerain of Egypt, resumes his own sovereignty over it. The Khedive was lord in his own dominions, could make treaties in his own name, had an army of his own and a debt of his own, carried on negotiations directly with his creditors and with the European Powers, and was independent in everything but name and in the payment of a tribute to the Porte, and bribes to the Sultan's Ministers and mistresses. But France and England bave overthrown this state of things. They invoked the authority of the Sultan to depose Ismail-an anthority which the Sultan unsupported would never have ventured to exercise-and to set up Tewfik in his place. The Sultan, like the wily Oriental he is, seized the occasion to cancel the decree by which he granted a quasi-independence to Ismail, and to es tablish Tewfik, not as a ruler over an autonomou kingdom, but as Pacha over a province that once

more relapses into Turkish servitude. Considering that England has for thirty years cen st.iving to separate Egypt from Turkey as completely as possible, this latest stroke of her diomacy, if it be a triumph, is, as I said, a triumph of the most dubious kind. This Government has reversed the policy of its predecessors, both Tory and Liberal, and its own policy as well, so far as Egypt is concerned. It has done this, just as it has dene so many other acts of State, without the knowledge of Parliament or of the country. It has stendily denied to both the means of knowing what was going on till its purpose had been accomplished, five years past Lord Beaconsfield has maintained the necessity of strengthening English influence in Egypt. He exacted an engagement from Russia, at the beginning of the Russo-Turkish war, that Egypt should remain outside the sphere of hostilities. He bought the Suez Canal shares for the same reason. He sent an English Minister to Cairo to reform Egyptian finance. And new, at the very moment when English influence at Constantinople is at its lowest ebb, he releases his hold on Cairo and suffers the Porte to resume its old control over the whole country, Suez Canal included, where English interests are so important, and where the continuance of English influence has been over and over

again represented as a vital necessity. There must be some explanation of all this. An explanation of some sort will doubtless be forthcoming at an early day-probably before you read these lines. Plausible extenuation of its least defensible acts has never been wanting in the mouth of this astonishing Government. But the only motive which at the moment I can think of as likely to have really swaved Lord Beaconsfield's decision is the old one which has done duty on so many memora able occasions since he has been in power. This last piece of work strengthens the Ottoman Government. It hands over Egypt to the Porte to be oppressed and plundered for the behoof of Porte and Palace in Stamboul, instead of the Knedive. But it will be difficult for Lord Beaconsfield to avow such a motive. Though the Turk still has friends in England, there is no longer any considerable party which will listen with patience to a confession that Turkish interests have been promoted at the expense of English interests. But that is what Lord Beaconsfield must avow if he avows that it is for the Turk's sake that he has effected this revolution in Egypt. It is far more likely that he will put it on a different groundthat he will fence and temporize, and treat his fellow lords once more to a display of those glittering generalities in which he and they alike delight Be the reason alleged what it may, of the process by which the result has been accomplished but one thing can be said: Parliament has been conducted blindfeld, ignorant and helpless along the road by which it suited Lord Beaconsfield to

Triumph number two was achieved on the Irish University question. Whoever cares anything about that matter will recollect that on the eve of the present session, active negotiations were entered into between the Government on the one side and the Reman Catholic hierarchy in Ireland on the other. The priests asked more than Lord Beaconsfield thought the country would stand, and The bartering came to nothing. Months afterward The O'Conor Don introduced his bill, by which a Roman Catholic University was to be set up and to be endowed out of the funds of the disestablished Irish Church, to the extent of \$7,500,000. The Government coquetted a while with him and his bill, giving him a day for the discussion of it, and leaving it doubtful whether they would not in the end give it their support. Whether they ever really meant to or not nobody knows, but all chance of their doing so was at an end when repeated questions failed to extract from Irish members an assurance that the measure would be accepted by the Bishops as anything more than an instalment. The debate was adjourned, and Sir Stafford Northcole distinctly refused to help the supporters of the bill to another day for discussion. After long delay they secured last Wednesday afternoon, when a fresh debate took place, lasting for four hours. The seriousness of it, the perfect good faith in which the House took part

preparation, and that both he and Mr. Leathamthe latter a leading Nonconformist-declared themselves ready to accept the principle of the measure, subject to necessary amendment of its clauses in committee. By what process of reasoning such men arrived at such conclusions I cannot, after careful reading of their speeches, make out. But the point now is not whether they were right or wrong, but that they had deliberately entered upon the discussion of The O'Conor Don's bill as a substantial measure, which the Government had led the House to believe was seriously before them. So the talk went on, till, at the very end of the afternoon, Mr. Cross, the Home Secretary, stood up and remarked in an easy way that the Government could no longer pay any attention to this measure; that, if compelled, they should vote against it, but that it would hardly be worth while to go to a vote, since they had a bill of their own which the Lord Chanceller would bring in next day in the Lords. The House was first stunned, then furious. In Parliamentary but unmistakable language, Sir William Harcourt gave vent to the general feeling that the House had been played with, its time wasted, and members on his side trapped into declarations. What was there to prevent Mr. Cross from making his announcement at the beginning of the debate instead of the end? Absolutely nothing. If he had done that, not a speech would have been delivered. Everybody would have reserved themselves for the Government bill. But this is one of those surprises in which this Government delights, and by which from time

in it, is sufficiently indicated by the fact that Mr.

W. F. Forster spoke at length and after careful

## GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

to time it signifies to the House the contempt with

which its present masters regard it. In short, it is one

more triumph of the Beaconsfield idea of constitu-tional government. He is likely enough to have to

pay for it, all the same. His supporters are thor-

oughly alarmed at the notion of a surrender to Irish

claims on this question. The Irish themselves are

suspicious and angry-as they showed by getting up

another Parliamentary row on the following night,

There is no chance whatever, at this stage of the

session, of passing an Irish University bill, what-

ever it may be, and it may be doubted whether on

this occasion the Government will not prove the

chief sufferers from their own managuvre.

GENERAL WOLSELEY IN SOUTH AFRICA. LONDON, Thursday, July 10, 1879.

A dispatch dated Cape Town, June 23, says: "General Sir Garnet Woiseley, the supreme Military and Civil Commander of Natal and the Transvasi, arrived here to-day and immediately started for Natal on board a swift steamer. In consequence of the defective state of the transportation service, he has summoned a June to devise means for transportation by native carriers. General Woiseley will start for the tront on July 1. Zuly prisoners state that King Cetywayo will allow our troops to advance near Ulandi and then make an attack. Telegrams received at Cape Town state that the British forces are within twenty-five miles of Cetywayo's kraal." meeting of native chiefs at Maritzburg on the 30th of CENSURING THE LIBERAL LEADER.

# LONDON, Thursday, July 10, 1879.

Mr. Chamberlain, member of the House of commons for Birmingham, writes to The Daily News, complaining that the concessions on the question of flogging in the Army and Navy which have been wrested from the Government, have been obtained without the sid of the Marquis of Hartington. He de-clares that in almost every important movement during the present Parliament, the initiative had been left to unofficial members of the Liberal party.

#### THE GERMAN REVENUE. BERLIN, Thursday, July 10, 1979.

In addition to Herr Frankenstein's motion to listribute the surplus of the revenue among the States, the Reichstag has passed Herr Varnbucker's motion that this provision shall come into force on the 1st of April, 1880, and that the amount obtained from customs and the tobacco tax from October, 1879, 10 January, 1880, in excess of 53.000,000 marks [\$13,250,000] shall be deducted from the contributions of the several States in proportion to their population.

UPHOLDING THE KHEDIVE. CONSTANTINOPLE, Thursday, July 10, 1879. France and England have demanded that the Imperial decree investing Tewfik Pacha with the title of Knedive shall give him the right of conclud-ing treaties with foreign powers, which had been re-voked by the Sultan.

BRITISH CROPS DAMAGED.

LONDON, Thursday, July 10, 1879. John Joseph Mechi, the noted scientific agriculturist, writes to The Times as follows: " Another week of flooding storms and low temperature has put the finishing stroke to the agricultural disaster. It is now too late for the crops to recover. They are considerably injured, even on well farmed and drained lands, while on ill farmed and undrained lands the matter is simply ruinous. The wheat will suffer less than the Spring crops. Weeding is hopeless, and unless we get the promised hot, dry weather, many grass and clover crops, and even peas, will ret ungathered."

# BANQUET TO DE LESSEPS.

Lyons, Thursday, July 10, 1879. The journalists of this city last evening gave a banquet in honor of M. De Lesseps. Nathan Appleton, of Boston, who was present, replying to the loast. "The United States," expressed the opinion that America would heartily second the Panama Canal un-bertaking."

THE BULGARIAN ASSEMBLY DISSOLVED. TIRNOVA, Thursday, July 10, 1879. Prince Alexander of Bulgaria yesterday

took the oath of fidelity to the Constitution, and afterward dissolved the Assembly.

CANADA BORROWING MONEY.

# TORONTO, July 10 .- A special cable dispatch from London to The Globe says Baring & Glyn have in-

vited tenders for a new Canadian loan of £3,000,000 sterling bonds, bearing 4 per cent interest, minimum price 95 cents. The money is to be used for the repayment of 95 cents. The money is to be used to the control of a 6 per cent loan, falling due tals year, for the purpose of purchasing the Riviere Duloup Line, and to pur for work done on the Weiland Canal. A sinking fund of not less than one-half percentage is attached. The loan is redeemable in twenty-nine years.

## TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

A BANK ABSORBED BY ANOTHER,
MORRISTOWN, N. J., July 10.—The Dover Bank,
1 Dover, was absorbed by the National Union Bank of Dote. The accounts were trunsforred. A STRIKE FOR TWENTY CENTS MORE.
ALLENTOWN, Penn., July 10.—The miners at Beater Brook, Ebervale, Harleigh and Audenried struck work ils metring for an advance of 20 per cent.

HOT WEATHER AT CHARLESTON.
CHARLESTON, S. C., July 10.—The thermometer to-day reached 101 degrees in the shade. Before this the greatest heat known in over twenty years was 99 degrees, in 1871.

BUYING SPANISH BONDS. HAVANA, July 10.—A French company has sent \$1,600,000 to Forto Rico to buy up 6 per cent bends, issued by the Spanish Government to the owners of emancipated slaves. CAPITAL PUNISHMENT IN NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

CONCORD, N. H., July 10.—A special committee in the House will probably report a bill favoring the abolition of capital punsishment, and such a bill may receive strong support. THE ASSENT TO A CONSECRATION.

SPRINGPIELD, Ohio, July 10.—The Standing Committee of the Diocese of Springfield today consented to the consecration of the Rev. Dr. D. S. Harris as Bishop of Mitchigan.

Michigan.

TO BOSTON IN A BOAT FIVE FEET LONG.

New-Bedford, Mass., July 10.—Captain Van
Cott, in the bost City of Boston, five feet long, from NewYork, arrived here to-day. He stopped a short time, and then
started for Boston.

TROY, N. Y., July 10.—D. T. Vall, ex-President of the Merchants' and Mechanics' Bank, and president of the Merchanics and Mechanics' Bank, and president of the Troy and Boston Road, and evening made a general assignment for the benefit of his creditors.

THE MACHINERY OF THE MARION.
PORTSMOUTH, N. H., July 10.—In taking apart

FORTSMOUTH, N. H., July 10.—In faking apart the machinery of the United States steamship Marion yeater day, it was discovered that she required a new c fluder head, which will cause the vessel to remain here several weeks.

A SHIPMENT OF SHEEF FROM BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, July 10.—The British Steamer Australian, which sailed from this port yeaterday, took 1,200 live sheep for fiverpost shipped by a Chicago arm. The sheep are an especially choice lot, averaging hearly 140 pounds each.

FINANCIAL EMBARRASSMENTS IN CANADA.

MONTREAL, July 10., Daniel Butters, produce experter, is in financial difficulties. He owes about \$500,000.

His principal creditor is the Merchants' Bank, for \$100,000.

The remainder is mostly due in England. Zephrim Crevier, trader, has failed. His habilities are small.

trader, has falled. His habilities are small.

THE NEW COURT OF APPEALS CALENDAR.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 10.—It will be well for lawyers throughout the State to hear in mind the fact that a
new calendar will be made for a sitting of the Court of Appeals, ordered for september 15, and that notices of argument
must be filed with the clerk on or before September 1, 1878,

## THE NAPOLEON FUNERAL.

MILITARY HONORS ACCORDED. DISTINGUISHED BONAPARTISTS ASSEMBLED AT CHIS

ELHURST-THE FUNERAL TO TAKE PLACE TO Several prominent members of the Bona-

parte family with many adherents of the Empire have arrived in England to attend the funeral of the late Prince Imperial to-morrow. The remains of the Prince were yesterday placed on a yacht for conveyance to Woolwich, whence they will be carried to Chiselhurst to-morrow morning. In its general details, the funeral will be conducted in accordance with military rules. Prince Jerome Bonaparte is said to have virtually assumed the leadership of the Imperialists.

### PREPARING FOR THE FUNERA THE REMAINS OF THE PRINCE TRANSFERRED TO A

YACHT-THE FUNERAL PROGRAMME. London, Thursday, July 10, 1879.

The coffin containing the body of the Prince Imperial was removed at Plymouth from the troopship Orontes to the Admiralty yacht Enchaptress at 8 o'clock this morning. Minute guns were fired. Prince Murat was present. The Enchantress is to arrive at the royal arsenal at Woolwich, between 3 and 7 o'clock to-morrow evening. The coffin will be carried ashore by seamen to an isolated octagonal dome-roofed structure, used as an armory by the Kent Rafe Voluntaers. The interior of the building. which is only twenty feet in diameter, will be diately when it arrives here and the corpse formally identified. A few watchers and sentries will remain in the armory all night, and a strong guard of honor of the Royal Artiflery outside. At about 5:30 on Saturday morning the coffia will be placed on a gun-carriage, drawn by eight horses, and conveyed to Chiselhurst, escorted by the Royal Horse. The whole distance will be traversed at a walking pace, the procession reaching Camden House at about 8 o'clock. The whole Woolwich garrison will proceed separately to Chiselhurst to participate in the funeral. Bells will be tolled as the corpse leaves Woolwich. On arriving at Camden House the cofflu will be carried into the hall where the body of the late Emperor lay in state by officers of the Artillery. The hall will be draped in white. The corpse will remain until 11 o'clock, during which time mass will be performed over it in the presence of a select party by Father Goddard, chaplain to the Empress, when the officers will replace it on the gan-carriage and a procession will be formed, consisting of the first class cadets of the Military Academy, with reversed arms, a mounted band, the Artillery, and then the coffin. The mourners are expected to include the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Connaught and the Duke of Cambridge, besides numerous French nota-

bilities, such as M. Rouher.
The Church of St. Mary's is distant only a half mile from the house, but the procession will follow a devious route to avoid the declivities. It is expected that there will be a crowd of 109,000 spectators present. The 5th Lancers will keep the route clear. Three batteries of artilley on the common will fire minute guns during the progress of the procession. The cadets will fire three rifle volleys as the body enters the church. The officers will carry the coffin from the gun-carriage and file out of the side door, leaving the remaining duties to the friends of the deceased. The ceremonies will consist of a short mass and will probably be concluded by noon. Three chairs, used by the Imperial family, have been placed inside the altar rail. The ex-Empress Engénie will occupy her chair. The members of the Bonaparte family present will be stationed outside of the rail on the right and left of the altar and the members of the household in front. A pavilion on the deck of the Enchantress has been fitted up as a mortuary.

The following are already waiting at Chiselhurst to attend the funeral: The Duke and Duchess of Monchy, Prince Murat, M. Rouher, wife and daughter, and the Prince and Princess of Moskowa. It is probable that Prince Jerome Bonaparte will be present. His wife, the Princess Clotilde and their sons will certainly be present. Paul de Cassagnao will also be present.

The Due de Paulone and the Due de Gramment

e and the Dac de Gran have arrived in London to attend the funeral of the Prince Imperial.

Permission has been refused Marshals Certain-Canrobert and Lebouf and Admiral La Graviere to attend the inneral of the late Prince.

PRINCE JEROME ASSUMING LEADERSHIP. THE PRINCE READY TO GO INTO EXILE-HE HOPES TO BE CALLED TO GOVERN. LONDON, Thursday, July 10, 1879.

A dispatch to The Times from Paris says: Prince Jerome Bonaparte has already virtually assumed the attitude of Chief of the Imperialists. It was represented to him that committees were working in every department and canton; that subsidized in every department and canton; that a sustained in every department and canton; the Bonapartists, and that the faults of the present Government were being skillfully and vigorously turned to account when the death of the Prince Imperial came to check a great and well-managed organization of the prince for the Bonapartite for the Bonaparti tion on the point of bearing fruit. Prince Jerome, who was only auxious at first to avoid being exiled has become so strongly assured that his hour will soon come that he is prepared to go into exile.

#### LIEUTENANT CAREY TO BE SENT HOME. LONDON, Thursday, July 10, 1879.

A dispatch to The Daily Telegraph from Borke's Drift, under date of June 24, says: The deciston of the Court Martial in the case of Lieutenant Carey, who commanded the expedition in which the Prince Italyerial lost his life, has been sent to England for confirmation prior to its publication. Lieutenant Carey will go home at the first opportunity.

## A TERRIBLE EXPLOSION.

A POWDER MAGAZINE BLOWN UP AT BODIE TWENTY MEN WOUNDED AND MANY KILLED. SAN FRANCISCO, July 10 .- A dispatch from Bodie, just received, says a terrible explosion has occurred of a powder magazine near the old Standard incline. The works were blown to atoms and everything near them was leveled to the ground. The Summit Works, a short distance off, were shattered to pieces, and many men were killed, the About twenty wounded men have been found thus far, the shaft and underground works. The top of the shaft in the old incline is now on fire, but can surely be put out. The hills are black with people, and the fire department is doing good work. James Hickey, foreman of the mine, was slightly hurt. At that time no estimate can be made of the number of killed or wounded.

## AN ANGRY SCENE IN PARLIAMENT.

LONDON, Thursday, July 10, 1879. A scene occurred in the House of Commons to-night when the House went into committee on the Army Discipline bill. Mr. Sullivan (Home Ruler, Louth) salled attention to a person in the Strangers' Gallery called attention to a person in the Strangers' Gallery taking notes of the remarks of individual members, and asked by whose authority the person was there. It was rumored that the person was in the gallery in view of repressive measures against the Irish Obstructives. The Speaker having replaced the chairman of the committee, replied that the person was there on his authority; he exchlaned that owing to the delay of the Army bill the minutes of the proceedings of members should be more anale, but the notes taken would be wholly impartial. The person having left the House, again returned, when a stormy discussion coaned. The person limitly withdrew.

# THE FRENCH SHIPS AT NEWPORT.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 10.-The French frigate and corvetto have arrived here. Governor Van Zandt sent two officers of his staff to the flagship, tendering to Admiral Peyron an official welcome to Rhode Island. M. Dobreuil, the French Consul-General at New-York, has also paid an official visit to the Admiral, New-York, has also paid an olicial visit to the Admiral, At 12:30 p. m. the fricates fired a salute, which was responded to from Fort Adams and the torpedo station, Admiral Peyrou came ashere in the afternoon and called upon Governor Van Zandt. Official visits to the Admiral were made by Mayor Burdick, General Vodges, U. S. A., and Captain Ramsey, U. S. N. The vessels will remain in port about a week.